

antenna port in resource 3. TPs use different precoders, for example, [1 1], [1 1], [1 j], [1 -j], from one occasion to another. For example, in subframe 1, TP1 may use [1 1] to map physical antennas 1 and 3 on TP1 to antenna port 0 in resource 3, and TP2 may use [1 -1] to map physical antennas 1 and 3 on TP2 to antenna port 1 in resource 3. If it happens that the desired codeword on resource 1 is [1 x 1 y] and the desired codeword on resource 2 is [1 a-1 b], then the feedback PMI on resource 3 is useful for a base station such as an eNodeB (eNB) to determine the phase difference, or construct an estimate of the phase difference, between two TPs. Otherwise, a user device, such as a user equipment (UE) or an eNB must wait until the right combination is used on resource 3 to determine the phase difference between two TPs. Additional examples are described below. It can be seen that in one or more embodiments of the invention, resource 3 may be used in a time division multiplexing (TDM) fashion for all UEs being served by TP1 and TP2, and the feedback on resource 3 is useful when the proper combination of precoded transmissions occurs on both TPs.

[0103] In another approach, a factorization of the rotation matrix is performed. At each TP, a fixed precoding matrix, obtained from the factorization of the rotation matrix, is applied to two physical antennas. The precoded signal is mapped to one port in resource 3. An eNB does not change the precoder applied on physical antennas from resource 3 from one occasion to another, and so the feedback from resource 3 always provides information relating to the correct phase difference, as well as preventing the loss of reliability of phase information associated with fading.

[0104] Embodiments of the present invention recognize that a receiver, such as a receiver of a UE, may be modeled as:

$$r=(H_1v_1+H_2v_2)\alpha+n$$

The co-phase optimization involves changing α to maximize

$$(H_1v_1+H_2v_2)\alpha^H(H_1v_1+H_2v_2)\alpha=v_1^HH_1v_1+v_2^HH_2v_2+2\text{re}(v_1^HH_1^HH_2v_2\alpha)$$

Low-rank approximation may be used for both H_1 and H_2 :

$$H_1 \approx c_1 v_1^H$$

$$H_2 \approx c_2 v_2^H$$

[0105] The following expression can be derived from the equations above:

$$2\text{re}(v_1^HH_1^HH_2v_2\alpha)=2\text{re}(c_1^Hc_2\alpha)$$

Assuming a low-rank approximation, α can also be determined from correlation between two matrix channels.

[0106] In one approach, UE selected precoders may be used. These may be v_1 , v_2 , which can be derived from the channel state information reference signal (CSI-RS) resources configured for single cell CSI on the CSI-RS ports. This yields:

$$\text{tr}((H_1v_1)^H(H_2v_2))=\text{tr}(v_1^HH_1^HH_2v_2)$$

[0107] It may be desirable to restrict the selection of probing antennas used in each TP, and in such a case, the combination of v_1 and v_2 is limited. It may therefore be feasible for the eNB to obtain PMI feedback from a group of UEs $\{v_1, v_2\}$. Depending on system configuration and prevailing conditions, the eNB may trigger aperiodic CSI feedback, allowing a group of UEs that happen to have the same $\{v_1, v_2\}$ to feed back the PMI from an inter-TP CSI-RS resource. For

UEs set to send periodic CSI, it may be desired to use only the feedback matching the precoder combination $\{v_1, v_2\}$ at the eNB.

[0108] In a second approach, all the UEs configured with an inter-TP CSI-RS resource may use the resource to compute a PMI, and the PMI may be suitable for both periodic and aperiodic CSI feedback. Transmission may be performed on CSI-RS ports, with the UE forming the correlation:

$$\text{tr}(H_1^HH_2) \approx \text{tr}(v_1c_1^Hc_2v_2^H)=(v_2^Hv_1)=(v_2^Hv_1)(c_1^Hc_2)$$

[0109] Yet if v_1 happens to be orthogonal with v_2 , then the correlation formed here is zero.

[0110] Therefore, embodiments of the present invention introduce a rotation precoder R at TP2. In an exemplary embodiment, both TP1 and TP2 may be 2 Tx, that is, using two transmission antennas. The use of the rotation precoder yields

$$\text{tr}(H_1^HH_2R) \approx \text{tr}(v_1c_1^Hc_2v_2^HR)=(v_2^HRv_1)(c_1^Hc_2)$$

[0111] Transmission point configurations may be chosen so that $(v_2^HRv_1)$ is non-zero for all v_1 and v_2 . Consequently for 4Tx (using four transmit antennas at each TP), only the first and third antennas are mapped to the resources. For 8 Tx (using 8 transmit antennas at each TP), only the first and fifth antennas are mapped to the resources. With this restriction, the codeword v_1 and v_2 can only take values from [1 1], [1 -1], [1 j], and [1 -A. By introducing the precoder R , effectively the UE finds the best PMI matches with

$$(v_2^HRv_1)(c_1^Hc_2).$$

[0112] The rotation matrix R is given by

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

[0113] It is also possible to split the rotation matrix into two parts, with each part being used at a TP:

$$R_1 = R_2^H \\ = \begin{bmatrix} 1.0000 & 0.3334 - 0.4714i \\ 0.3334 - 0.4714i & 0.3332 + 0.9429i \end{bmatrix}$$

[0114] FIG. 11 therefore illustrates a first transmission point 1100 comprising ports 1102A-1102D, and a second transmission port 1150 comprising ports 1152A-1152D. A first CSI-RS resource 1110 is configured across the ports 1102A-1102D of the transmission point 1100 and a second CSI-RS resource 1160 is configured across the ports 1152A-1152D of the transmission point 1150. The first resource may have a first precoded transmission 1115 with a PMI 1 and the second resource may have a second precoded transmission 1165 with a PMI 2.

[0115] An inter-transmission point CSI-RS resource may be configured on ports 1102A and 1152D to identify the co-phasing coefficient α . However, if the port 1102A or 1152A suffers fading, the identified α is not reliable. A first embodiment of the invention, therefore, provides for the configuration of a third resource CSI-RS 1180 across specified ports of the first and second transmission points 1100 and 1150, respectively. The third CSI-RS resource may, for example, be configured on port 1100A and port 1152A. Not